

The Erie Northerner

T. R. HARRISON,
S. H. BLACKMAN, Editors.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PAW PAW.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1858.

"X."

Subscribers receiving their papers with the above mark placed opposite their names, will know that the time for which they subscribed has expired.

Mr. C. P. SWEET is authorized to receive subscriptions, and contract for advertising, for this paper.

Town Meeting.

Three weeks from next Monday occurs our annual meeting for the election of township officers, and it behooves the Republicans of each town in the county to be prepared to vindicate their principles at the polls, by electing men to administer their township affairs, who are known to be true to the great cause of human and constitutional freedom, which they are struggling to maintain. The slavery is in a *hopeless minority*, if we are true to ourselves and to our country. We have *seven hundred* Republican majority in this county, if we are *all at the polls*, and need fear nothing from our opponents. Let us remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Many of us are inclined to consider the Spring election as too small an affair to engage our attention, or enlist our party feeling; and think "that it does not make much difference who our township officers are, and that we will go for those that we consider the best men." Now abstractly, this seems well enough, but *practically*, we find that it is the most suicidal policy that could be adopted. We need good honest Republicans, particularly upon the Board of Elections, to preserve the purity of the ballot box; and unless we have them, from four to twelve illegal votes will find their way into them, some way or other, which will make a difference of from *sixty to a hundred* in the county canvass next fall. We have witnessed some scenes, even in this county of Van Buren, that have satisfied us that there are too many of our opponents that cannot be safely intrusted with the control of the elections. Indians of doubtful franchise, unnaturalized foreigners, and non-residents of every description have been suffered to deposit their votes along with American citizens, and in too many instances have decided the result contrary to the will of the majority of legal voters. The same frauds, upon a small scale, have been practised by the slaveocratic party in nearly every city and large village in this State, that have been perpetrated in Kansas. The same intolerant, over-bearing deportment was exhibited in our streets a year ago last fall, in an embryo state, that has shed lasting infamy upon the Missouri mobs of Kansas. Bogus democracy of the present day, is the same bullying and ruffian barbarity, everywhere, where it has the boldness and confidence to develop its true and innate instincts.

Let us see to it this spring, that our friends in other parts of the State, have no cause to be discouraged on account of any supineness or inactivity on our part—we can carry nearly every town in the county, *if we will*—and we can roll up such majorities for freedom and non-extension of slavery as will effectually and forever put the quicquid upon the writhing of the slavery minions and lackeys in this county. Our caucuses should be held *early*, the *best men* nominated, and then *harmoniously and unitedly*, we should carry our candidates through the canvass triumphantly and successfully.

Have we a Circuit Court Commissioner? Article six, the last half of section ten of the Constitution of this State reads as follows: "The Judges of the Circuit Court within their respective Jurisdictions, may fill vacancies in the office of County Clerk and of Prosecuting Attorney, but no Judge of the Supreme Court, or Circuit Court, shall exercise any other power of appointment to public office."

Act number fifteen, of the Session Laws of 1855, gives the Judges of the Circuit Court power to fill vacancies in the office of Circuit Court Commissioner, within their respective circuits. Here we have, on the one hand, the Constitution expressly defining the power of appointment by Judges, and prohibiting in all but two cases therein specified; and on the other, the Legislature giving the power thus prohibited to the Circuit Court. It needs no argument to prove that the Act of the Legislature above referred to is unconstitutional and therefore void. Have we then a Circuit Court Commissioner in this

County? The individual elected to that office in the fall of 1856 never qualified, and the person now acting in that capacity was appointed by Judge Pratt in March 1857. The question then arises, are the acts of the present incumbent legal and binding? In some cases where no objections are made at the time, perhaps neither party could afterwards object; but in cases of divorce and mortgage sales where personal service is not obtained upon the party, we think the proceedings would be void. There is a difference between an officer irregularly or unduly appointed or declared elected by a *competent authority* and one appointed or declared elected by a power having *no authority* to act in the case. In the former instance the acts of the officer are valid until he is removed. In the latter case we believe it is otherwise, and that the individual so appointed has no authority to act whatever. To the present incumbent we have no objections; but ought he not to be so appointed that there shall be no doubt as to the validity of his acts?

Great "Dimmerkratie" Meeting.

The last Marshall Statesman has another communication from "Peleg," which he winds up with an account of a "dimmerkratie meeting" held in Old Lenawee County. He says:

"A Kommittee of 3 was pinto to draft resolutions. The went to win forner of the room and put their heads together under the desk. I snickered out a lahn, because I knu that wun of them had the resolutions kut and dride. Wal, while tha was consultin, a toungy feller dressed the meetin powerful. He was glad that the dimmerkrats could meet on an equil foot in and took up things in a sensible wa.—He sed that he was a progressive dimmerkrat, and went in for annexin Caly, Mexico and Niggeranger and a slice of Brazil. Wal, bimeby the Kommittee reported the followin resolutions:

Resolved—that we have an abiding faith in the ancient democracy.

Resolved—that we think Mr. Buchanan maid a grate mistake in reckermendin Kongris to pass the Lecompting Constitu ting, and that for doin so, he has the unqualified senuhure of the dimmerkrats of southern mishigan.

Resolved—that squatter sovereignty is the first and great, and last final and everlastin principal of the dimmerkratie party.

Resolved—that as a body we hly approve the administration of Jeems Buchanan and enjorse all his ax, belevin him to be the gratest patriotick dimmerkrat of the age.

Resolved—that it is good dimmerkratie policy for Republikin Kounty officers to advertise in dimmerkratie papers.

Resolved—that we tender to such condensin follars the tight hand of fellurship and welkin to our raux.

Resolved—that the sub-minority report of Ned Cantur to the pepil of this Stait, on the phianshul affairs is a *redicible* doekment kalkulated in its effex to bust up the Republikin party.

Resolved—that in konsideration of Ned Cantur's patriotick efforts in gittin up that lekshineering doekment, we hearily nominate him for the next Gubernur of this Stait and that we nominate Dr. Felix Alfred the *redicible* Correspondent of the grand rhapsids enquirer, for lieftenant Gubernur.

Resolved—that all the banks of the northwest, founded on *Lary Anna* and *mis-sys-sippy* stait storks ar in a prekarious kondition, bekos them fu stirts ar now detarmined to slide out of the Yunzun into the gulf of Mexico, and then there stocks will be no whar.

Resolved—that the mity colossus of the democracy tranmit to live on in washington sitty that hand-sled which he used at Lansin laity to slide down hill with, so that the same ma be deposited in the arkives of Stait, as a grate dimmerkratie kuriosity.

Resolved—that Steve Duglis is the gratest dimmerkrat of the aige, but that he has kut his throte, and is not entitiled to our konsiderence, bekos the suthurns doant like him.

Resolved—that we wont du enny thing that the nigger drivers doant want us to du.

Resolved—that Gubernur Wise, of Virginy, bee requested to *donait* to the Edydyr of the Jackson patriut, a plantation of telegged animals, for the wonderful diskivery that slavery exists in Michigan.

Resolved—that we ar hard myn men, but will sustain Mr. Bookannon in gettin up an issue of 25 millyuns of shin' plaster.

Resolved—that our delegats in Kongris use all ourbill endevurs to git the main of the Stait of Kansis changed to the Stait of "Ded Guberners."

Resolved—that we ar opposed to taxes to bild hospitals or prisons, or enny other institutions in the Stait, only we favur taxis to bild up the dimmerkratie party.

Resolved—that we doant knu nothin about the futur of the dimmerkratie party.

Resolved—that we favur gittin up a standin army of 50 thousing men to send to Kansis to subdu the republikin ribils.

Resolved—that the dimmerkratie papers now stop barkin at the Kansis coud whet hole, bekos the kant mek enny moar kapital out of it.

The above resolutions were knused and discussed for morn to ours, when about 20 fellars got powerful mard and pitched rite in, knocked over the stov, broke the benches, put out the lites. One feller got his nose bit off, another got his rist put out of joint, Jo got his ear bit off fully."

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Reports of the Officers of the State Prison.

We have before us the annual report of the Inspectors and officers of the State Prison for the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1857. We regret that its great length forbids the publication of it entire, at present. From the report of the Agent, we learn that the number of convicts received during the year was 170. The average number of convicts in the prison during the past year was 378; being an increase of sixty-two over the average of the previous year. The number discharged by expiration of sentence, pardons, death, &c., during the year was 110; the number in prison on the 30th of November 411.

The disbursements for the prison during the year have been \$48,899.46. The average increase of convicts has added \$6,000 to the expenses of last year, while the increased price of all kinds of produce (being the highest known since 1846,) the lack of cells and the necessity for additional keepers has greatly increased the expenses.

During the past year, the east wing of the prison—two hundred and fifteen feet long, fifty-seven feet wide, and three stories high—has been built, of stone, and nearly forty cells therein completed. Also, two ranges of workshops—one, two hundred and ninety feet long, forty-two feet wide, and two stories (13 and 11 feet) high; the other, one hundred and twenty feet long, forty-two feet wide, and one story of fourteen feet high—with an engine and boiler room, forty-one by forty-three, one story high, and chimney eighty feet high, of brick, well grouted. The cost of these buildings thus far has been \$23,217, besides 12,371 days labor of convicts, or \$4,638.62, estimating their labor at 37¢ per day. This large amount of work has been accomplished without accident, and at less expense than has ever been accomplished about the prison in the same length of time.

These reports give a very satisfactory exhibit of the economical management and general condition of the prison. It appears that, notwithstanding the extraordinary high prices of everything during the past year, and the fact that the "ractions" of convicts cost fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents per head more than the average of the last eight years of 'democratic' administration of the prison, the aggregate expense per convict has been about four dollars less than the average of the eight years of 'democratic' rule.—Great credit is due the present Inspectors and Agent, for the wholesome reforms and economy introduced into the management of the Prison. There has been no prosperous 'bogy money manufactory' allowed among the male prisoners, nor official prostitution of the females, as under the late 'democratic' administration.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Approaching Elections in New England.

The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island hold elections soon—New Hampshire on the 9th of March, and Connecticut and Rhode Island in April. The elections in New Hampshire and Rhode Island are the more interesting, because the Legislatures there to be chosen will have to elect United States Senators, the term of Mr. Hale and Gov. Allen expiring with the present Congress, March 3, 1859. This is, we may say, New England's Senatorial year, as four of her States will have vacancies in the Senate to fill, the terms of Gen. Wilson and Mr. Fessenden, in Massachusetts and Maine, expiring at the same time with those of Gov. Allen and Mr. Hale. This, and the fact that in half the New England States there are members of the House to be elected, gives to the contest in this "section" quite a "national" air. To elect four Senators and twenty Representatives will be no such trifling business, and is calculated to make the observer grave. There can be little doubt observes the Boston *Traveler*, to which we are indebted for the above, that most of these elections, if not all of them, will result in promoting the interests of freedom, but it is not altogether certain that they will not be attended with vexatious circumstances, so far as relates to the selection of individuals.

ANOTHER LOCOMOTOE GOVERNMENT SWINDLE.—The rumor of a \$25,000 job between the Government and the Bank of Pennsylvania turns out a true bill. This rumor first came from Washington, and is officially confirmed in the report made this week to the Governor, by the Commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of the bank. The latter desired to get the Government to purchase the banking-house for a Post Office, at the same time being anxious to get \$250,000 for what had cost them about \$100,000. To accomplish so tall a feat as this, there must be a big slave somewhere, and the potent patriot was readily found both willing and able to engineer the matter through the Commissioners. The man who performed this disinterested act occupied at the time a high position under Pierce's Administration, but his name is not yet given.—*Detroit Tribune.*

DEPULCATIONS IN ILLINOIS.—The Democratic Collector of Peoria, named Milton McCormick, has proved a defaulter to the amount of \$4,000. This rascality was discovered by the Republican city officials recently come into power.

Patriot Donohue, Collector of the town of Palee, in Cook county, it is reported has left for parts unknown, with about \$2,000 of the town's money.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The Detroit Free Press now thinks the House of Correction is better than our jail and deplors the fact that there is at present no room in it for girls. We are glad to see this evidence of returning reason on the part of our cotemporary.—*Det. Trib.*

But for the Neglect of 'Democratic' Administrations to Pay the Interest on the Loan Debt, there Would Not Now be any Necessity for a State Tax of a Single Dollar.

The Grand Rapids *Enquirer* takes exception to our exhibit from 'democratic' official records, that "but for the palpable facts, that the 'democrats' neglected to pay the interest on the five million debt, there would not now be any necessity for a State Tax of a single dollar—that the 'democratic' administrations allowed that interest to go unpaid and accumulate until the interest on the Accumulated Interest and principal amounts to over \$18,000 a year more than an annual tax of \$85,000! and that, in consequence, with the 'most prudent management' possible, the people will have to pay Direct Taxes for years to come, in consequence of this Democratic Folly and Neglect."

In reply to the above, the *Enquirer* says:

"The *Tribune* is so utterly ignorant of State affairs that we confess there is nothing to be gained by a controversy with it. The 'Democratic Folly and Neglect' of which it speaks, was a wise policy, which has been approved by all men, of all parties."

We are content to let the People judge of our 'ignorance,' and shall be content to show up the 'ignorance' or rascality of the *Enquirer* and its party, by quotations from 'democratic' documents for all we may say on State affairs.

The proofs of the charge contained in the heading of this article are brief, and we give them again as we find them in 'democratic' Auditor-General's reports of the five million loan debt, the increase upon which, shown in the following table, is made up wholly of *Unpaid Interest*, which the 'democrats' neglected to pay, and allowed to accumulate every year, to the termination of their Administration in 1854:

PART-PAID BOND DEBT.		
Amount of debt.		
	1854.	1857.
May '38,	\$955,960 24	
Dec. '48,	1,656,554 23	\$700,593 99
Dec. '54,	1,958,859 70	302,305 47
Unpd and Accum'd Int.	\$1,002,909 46	
Bonds issued for Unpd Int.	393,341 47	
Total Accum'd Int.	\$1,396,250 93	
Add principal of debt,	955,960 24	
Total prin. & accum'd int.	\$2,352,211 17	

The interest upon the Accumulated Interest alone, at seven per cent. (the interest paid on part-paid debt) amounts to \$95,637 56 a year, or *Over Ten Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-seven Dollars More Than the Entire State Tax of \$85,000 levied last year!* The interest upon 'the accumulated interest and principal' amounts to \$162,554 78, or *Over Seventy-seven Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-seven Dollars more than the entire State tax of last year!* and \$39,341 47 more than we charged in the article to which the *Enquirer* excepts!!!

Thus do 'democratic' official records fully, and more than prove what we then said, "that, with the most prudent management possible, the people of Michigan will have to pay Direct Taxes for years to come, in consequence of this Democratic Folly and Neglect," and that "but for the Folly and Neglect of 'democratic' administrations to pay the interest on the loan and part-paid bond debt, there would not now be any necessity for a State Tax of a single dollar."

And this evidence of 'democratic folly and neglect' the *Enquirer* claims 'was a wise policy,' and that "it has been approved by all men of all parties!" 'Approved,' indeed! To what depth of 'ignorance' must a man be sunk, who cannot realize the historic fact, that the People of Michigan have repudiated and condemned it and its authors, by an emphatic majority of nearly twenty thousand voters!

But, more than that, the 'democratic folly,' in not paying the interest referred to, was more from policy and design than 'neglect.' The facts warrant the assertion that, during the last four years at least, it was purposely adopted as the policy of the democrats, in order to retain the use of the 'surplus money in the treasury' for the State officers without interest. They wanted the FREE use of these funds, and they adopted and pursued the policy of not calling in the part-paid bonds, in order to secure the free use of them. They would neither call in those bonds, nor provide for or pay the interest on them, nor pay interest on the surplus. And not until 1854 did they ever pay any interest for the surplus—and then only one per cent., amounting to less than \$1,600 in all. So tenacious were these 'democratic' State officers to retain the surplus without interest that only three days after the Legislature once passed a law requiring them to pay five per cent., they obtained a repeal of it and had the interest reduced to one per cent! Auditor SWEGLES, in his report to the Legislature of Dec. 1st 1853, alluding to this subject says:

"In view of the case, the legislature passed, and the late Gov. McClelland approved, on the ninth of February last, an act requiring the depositaries of these funds to pay interest thereon at a rate of five per cent. per annum; but the same legislature, by 'strange and unaccountable overturn of justice,' on the twelfth of February, only three days after the passage of the above act, passed a supplementary act, which was also approved by the same Governor, [McClelland,] reducing the rate to one per cent. per annum. The result is, the depositaries pay interest to the State at the rate of one per cent., while the State has to pay six per cent on her funded debt, and seven per cent on her unfunded debt—and seven per cent on the surplus in the Treasury.—*Det. Trib.*

The 'Lecompton Swindle' doctrine also rages in that portion of Illinois, and it has been considerably doubted which of the two was the most objectionable.—*Det. Trib.*

Completely Used Up.

The so called 'Democratic Party' is broken up. It has neither leaders nor substance. There is not a Northern State in which it is not split into factions.—There is not a Southern State in which it has not fallen into suspicion. It holds conventions to declare its position on public questions, each trying to outwit the other, each declaring the other traitors to Democratic principles, and the leader of each faction trying to obtain the offices in possession of the other. One portion of the so-called Democratic Press is arrayed against the other. It is an absurdity to pretend that such a party has any vitality or any hopeful future.

If this party ever had a leader, that man was Senator DOUGLAS, and where do we find him? Powerless in a Senate that he once swayed with his nod. Refused even ordinary courtesy by the convulsed slave-drivers whose power he built up, and who, without his brains, would have been driven to the wall four years ago. Who led the great Southern disunion movement against FREMONT? Gov. WISE, who is now contemptuously denounced as a traitor to Democracy by the Federal organ at Washington. Gov. WALKER, who was to be the great pacificator of Kansas, is kicked out of the party, and Col. FORTNEY, who may also be said to have elected BUCHANAN is now spoken of by the home organ of the latter, the *Pennsylvanian*, as the 'Editor of the leading Black Republican paper in Pa.' Immense anti-Lecompton meetings are held throughout the country by ostensible 'Democrats' to oppose the only measure upon which the Democratic Administration has staked its reputation. In State Legislatures Democratic majorities in one instance, desire their Congressional delegation to vote against Lecompton, and in another instance to vote for it. With all the offices and power of the government in charge, by reason of its internal dissensions and inherent antagonism, it is powerless in Congress except where some of its more abject tools succeed by some such unexpected fraud as Out enacted in the formation of the Investigation Committee.—This is the great 'National Democracy of 1856!'

There may be those who think that all the above seems in the party can be closed, that all the opposing bitterness of the two factions can be sweetened, that once engaged on the scent of some new plunder the party will regain its cohesion and solidarity. Those who think so can have counted little upon the depth and resources of political animosities. And more than this; in every convulsive schism of this kind, there is always a large number who fly the party-trail never to return—Many will go back, but recent contests show that the loss of a few must be destructive to the Democratic party. It has no men to spare, while the opposition need but a few recruits to render them invincible. And beyond this still, is the effect of the palpable march of Northern ascendancy, which from its very strength will grow stronger. The pharisees, the trippers, the schemers, the undecided will travel north as they have heretofore traveled south. Again we say the Democratic party is broken up—destroyed by its own corruption.—*Det. Trib.*

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1858. In a former dispatch it was stated, on the authority of leading Democrats, that the calculation was that the Kansas bill would pass the House by fifteen majority. On the contrary, the leading Anti-Lecomptonites are sanguine of its defeat, and are working industriously to that end.

The arrangements are nearly completed for holding a great Anti-Lecompton Convention of the North-western States at Chicago, which will startle office-holders.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Contrary to the position assumed by Gen. Shields and other prominent gentlemen, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary have concluded a report concluding with a resolution that Minnesota is not a State in the Union. This denies Gen. Shields the right which he claims to a seat in the Senate.

Senator Clark, from N. H., intends moving an amendment to the Kansas bill, admitting Kansas as a State on the following conditions:—That the power to amend the constitution shall be expressly reserved to the people whenever they see fit to do so, and that the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, nor the Constitution itself shall be so construed or have the force to revive or reenact, after the admission, any law or regulation repealed by the territorial legislature before the passage of an act without the re-enactment of the State legislature of Kansas after admission.

Mr. Quitman, of Miss., called up his bill, authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defense of the frontier of Texas, and also authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. He said that he was opposed to a permanent increase of the standing army, believing volunteers better adapted to the present emergency. He combated the charge that volunteers are inferior to regulars, and contended that the former are governed by higher consideration than the latter. He also referred with pride to the hundreds and thousands who, at the first sound of the bugle, offered their services during the Mexican war. He mentioned the fact that volunteers don't desert, while 4,000 of the regular army had deserted in one year.

The Weekly New York Tribune has a circulation of 14,000 south of Mason & Dixon's Line.

A mad dog was shot in Chicago on Saturday.

FOREIGN NEWS.



ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, March 6th.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 29th ult., arrived at 6 o'clock this evening.

Palmerston was granted leave to bring in a bill to amend the government of India by a large majority.

The Government was defeated on the bill to amend the laws relating to murder conspiracies; also upon an amendment offered by Midner Gibson, which censures the Ministry for not replying to Walewski's dispatch. The government professes a readiness to amend laws upon a due investigation. The vote was 215 for the Ministry, 234 for Gibson's amendment.

A demonstration in Hyde Park is proposed for Sunday, against the conspiracy.

The Atlantic Telegraph company's annual meeting passed off favorably. Additional capital is authorized.

A French refugee named Bernard was arrested, charged with being implicated in the late conspiracy.

Rombay dates to the 24th of January, art received. The capture of Futuckabad and Futughur by Sir Colin Campbell is confirmed. After subjugating Rohilcund he will march on Lucknow. Outram has defeated the rebels at Alumbagh.

Nothing later from China. Letters show that Canton was virtually in the hands of the allies.

The continental news is of little importance.

It is said that Sardinia and Belgium will both succumb to the French government. Switzerland was also making concessions.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Duke of Cambridge announced the receipt of a dispatch from Sir Colin Campbell, exonerating Gen. Wyndham from all blame in regard to the defeat at Cawnpore and lauding the General. Lord Granville said that the policy of the government in India would be a lenient one.

On the 18th ult., Lord Panmure stated that recruiting was going on at the rate of 8,000 a month, and that the estimates included the embodiment of 14,000 militia.

3,750 new shares, at £20 each, are to be issued by the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

INDIA.—In the second engagement of Sir James Outram with the rebels, their leader was taken prisoner.

The Blawal contingent at Sapore was disarmed by Gen. Rose, and 150 of the mutineers tried and shot.

The Gov. General is said to be making his way for the provinces.

Strong forces were marching on Sangar and Ropotan.

The India papers state that the country all over was being tranquilized by degrees but that a vast amount of work had still to be performed.

The Lucknow heroines had arrived at Calcutta, and were received with great enthusiasm and a salute from the fort.

There are no authentic accounts of the enemy in and around Lucknow, and it was considered not unlikely that they numbered 100,000 men.

FRANCE.—Marshal Pelissier was expected to be appointed Governor of Paris, a post which existed under the first Empire.

The Duke de Montebello, formerly an Orleansist, had been appointed Ambassador to Russia.

It is said that a determined crusade is to be carried on by the Prefects of the Departments against all persons entertaining republican opinions. No person here after, is to land in France without a passport.

There is a rumor of an intended meeting between the Emperors of France and Austria early in the spring.

The U. S. corvette Constellation had left Alexander for Messina. It was thought she would first go to the coast of Syria, to give the support of her presence to the American Consul General, in investigating the outrage upon the family of an American missionary at Joppa, accounts of which have been published.

The Russian government, it is rumored contemplates a new loan.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FRIDAY MORNING, - - MARCH 12.

We would call the attention of our readers and the rest of mankind in general, to the advertising card of Messrs. GRANGER & SORTORE, to be found in another column of to-day's Northerner.—The above named firm have just received from the East a choice lot of Family Groceries, to which they offer at astounding low figures to the hungry multitudes that are daily thronging their store. Also, in addition to their large Grocery and Provision Store, they are constantly manufacturing Boots and Shoes of the first quality, and "sold to suit the times." Having in their employ a number of first class workmen, they feel confident from close attention to the wants of the community, that they can merit a share of public patronage.

See advertisement in another column headed "Select School." This institution of learning, under the supervision of Miss E. WHITTEN and Miss F. N. DARLINGTON, as will be seen by their card, commences on the 22d inst.

Thawing very fast.